

The Fresno Weekly Republican

FRESNO, FRESNO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1899.

VOL. XXIII.

THE CONFLICT AT MANILA.

Engineers Busy Repairing Bridges.

The Americans Taking a Short Rest.

Adjutant General Corbin Bathing Over the Soldierly Qualities of the Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—There was a lull today in the reports from the scene of action north of Manila, which for a time was rather surprising to the war department authorities. Only one dispatch was received from General Otis during the day dealing with the situation at the front and this related to yesterday afternoon. It was not until the Associated Press dispatch came late in the day telling that the American forces were resting beyond Marilao, that General Otis' silence on today's movements was explained. After the arduous work of the three days fighting under a furious tropical sun, through rice swamps and jungles, it was expected by the authorities here that MacArthur would conserve the energies of his men by a halt long enough to rest and take supplies before the final blow against Malolos, the insurgent capital. The supply trains are well up with the troops according to Otis' report today so that the rest period will be a comfortable one.

The American advance line is now beyond Marilao and almost up to the large town of Bulacan. The exact distance to Malolos is uncertain owing to the lack of information as to where the rebels are resting, but at most the distance cannot be more than ten or twelve miles on a direct line along the railway. At the rate of progress made in the last two days, the next twenty-four hours should bring the American force well up to the insurgent capital, where the assault upon that place is not begun by that time.

The officials are disposed to allow more time, however, considering the natural obstacles of unfamiliarity with the country, the lack of information as to where the rebels are resting, but at most the distance cannot be more than ten or twelve miles on a direct line along the railway. At the rate of progress made in the last two days, the next twenty-four hours should bring the American force well up to the insurgent capital, where the assault upon that place is not begun by that time.

Leading war department officials referred today to the despatch with which the insurgents were fighting. It was taken as an indication that they had staked everything on the outcome of this fight, and losing it they would be forced to retreat. The despatch was taken as an indication that they had staked everything on the outcome of this fight, and losing it they would be forced to retreat.

It is further borne out by the fact of the capture itself, which would hardly be attempted against a neutral merchant ship unless for serious reasons. Spain is now practically in the position of a neutral, so that her merchant vessels have immunity from capture unless there is good reason to believe that they are carrying contraband.

One of the most brilliant and costly achievements of the campaign was the capture of the American ship, the *Albatross*, which was captured by the Filipino army yesterday and driven to the first aggressive demonstration.

According to prisoners in the hands of the Americans, Aguinaldo's general headquarters are at Marilao, where the Filipino army yesterday and drove their followers into the first aggressive demonstration.

The Filipino prisoners further declare that the rebels have lost all taste for fighting and that their officers have to keep them in line by beating them with whips.

CHAMPIONS OF SOUND MONEY.

Central Council Meets in New York.

Wyoming May Become a Gold State.

A Change of Sentiment Also Claimed to be Developed in Colorado.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The central council of the National Sound Money League, consisting of the vice-presidents of the league, met today in this city, re-elected the officers of the league, listened to reports of officers and exchanged views as to the vitality of the movement. The western men reported that the free silver cause was declining, but by no means dead and there was general concurrence in the view of Secretary Gage, expressed in a letter, that "it will be wise for the Sound Money forces to hold themselves in line to oppose any fresh attack of the kind which was so successfully resisted in the fall of 1898."

Some of the delegates pointed out that though free silver had been defeated, the currency system had not been perfected. The work of the league will continue.

Mr. Rogers of Colorado and Senator Carey of Wyoming addressed the delegation upon the conditions in their states. Mr. Rogers said that in Colorado the people are beginning to ask whether, after all, the gold standard is not better than the silver. Another phenomenon is the fact that the silver mines in the last two years have turned into gold mines.

Senator Carey, in speaking of the conditions in Wyoming said that in that state the people are beginning to ask whether, after all, the gold standard is not better than the silver.

BOCAVE TAKEN.

Insurgents Driven Back to Malolos.

General MacArthur Now Within Eight Miles of the Rebel Stronghold.

NEW YORK, March 28.—A dispatch to the Journal from Manila dated Wednesday says: Bocave has been taken by our troops. The railroad bridge is uninjured. General MacArthur is within eight miles of Malolos.

A dispatch to the Herald from Manila says the insurgent capital has been moved from Malolos to San Fernando. The insurgents burned the Malolos station and the railroad bridge.

NEW YORK, March 28.—A dispatch to the Herald from Manila says: Monday was the sixty-fourth birthday of General Miller and it was celebrated at headquarters by a general assembly of the officers and complimentary speeches.

Colonel Vanzell of the Eighteenth Infantry expressed the sentiments of regret of the brigade at losing a comrade.

General Miller, in response, thanked the officers and men for their co-operation in the face of the enemy, praising their brilliant work, their efficiency and their attention to details.

General Miller, in response, thanked the officers and men for their co-operation in the face of the enemy, praising their brilliant work, their efficiency and their attention to details.

General Miller, in response, thanked the officers and men for their co-operation in the face of the enemy, praising their brilliant work, their efficiency and their attention to details.

General Miller, in response, thanked the officers and men for their co-operation in the face of the enemy, praising their brilliant work, their efficiency and their attention to details.

General Miller, in response, thanked the officers and men for their co-operation in the face of the enemy, praising their brilliant work, their efficiency and their attention to details.

MACARTHUR VICTORIOUS.

May Enter Malolos Today.

Marilao and Bocave in His Hands.

Splendid Work of the Engineer Corps in Rapid Transport to the Front.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The following advice from Manila were received by the war department tonight: MANILA, March 28.—Adjutant General, Washington.—MacArthur advanced at 6 o'clock yesterday morning from Marilao. Passed rapidly to Bocave. At 11:40 took up advance for Marilao, reaching that point at 5 o'clock. Casualties for the day about 75. Fierce fighting in the afternoon. Troops made crossing of river at Guinaldo by working artillery over railroad bridge by hand and swimming mules against fierce resistance. Columns will pass on railroad to extreme front, nearly repaired and will resupply troops today.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Senators Fairbanks and Perkins to Make an Official Trip.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 28.—Senator Fairbanks, president of the American organization of the high joint commission, announced today that he intends to make a trip to Alaska this spring. The time of the departure is dependent upon word from Senator Perkins of California, who will be a member of the party.

The plan is to go to the head of the Lynn canal, which is 15 or 20 miles from the recent rioting over the boundary line question. The trip will be for the special purpose of making an investigation of the boundary question. The Senate says that two or three members of the commission besides himself will make the trip.

ZIONIST MOVEMENT.

Subscriptions Opened for a Hebrew Colonist Trust.

NEW YORK, March 28.—In pursuance of resolutions adopted at the Zionist congress in Basel, Switzerland, in August of last year, subscription lists were opened today in London and New York for the Jewish Colonist trust. The trust is to be known as the Jewish Colonist trust. The preliminary capital of \$100,000,000 to conduct the financial operations of the Zionist movement. The subscription list will remain open for a month, in which time it is expected the capital will be subscribed.

Founders shares are to be held jointly by the members of the council and their nominees and while they will not participate in the profits of the bank, they will be entitled to a share in the dividends. The trust is to be known as the Jewish Colonist trust. The preliminary capital of \$100,000,000 to conduct the financial operations of the Zionist movement.

Read Out of the Party.

DOVER, Del., March 28.—The Democratic State Central Committee met here today and unanimously adopted resolutions denouncing Senator King and James H. Clark, for voting for J. Edward Bradley for United States senator at the recent session of the Delaware legislature, and calling upon them to resign their offices.

The resolutions state that King and Clark, were corruptly influenced to vote for J. Edward Bradley, and that the support of the organization, individually and financially, is tendered to the state authorities to assist in ferreling out all friends or bribery in connection with the last session of the legislature.

Canadian Promoters Busy in the Local Courts.

NEW YORK, March 28.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says: An order has been made by the judge of the Cero court rejecting the appeal from the decision of the lower court that the sale of Fern Carri Urbano by a minority of the shareholders to the Havana syndicate was null and void, having been obtained by means of fraud.

The judge further directed that President Castaneda should appear before the Audiencia supreme court within ten days or the decision will be confirmed and his bond confiscated.

This is another victory for the Canadian promoters, who have been working actively to defeat the sale. The decision only carries the case a step higher, its final disposition resting with the Audiencia court. It is possible that the decision of the lower courts will then be revoked.

President Castaneda left Havana Tuesday 18th, and is now in New York.

Proposed Pottery Trust.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 28.—A special to the Commercial Tribune from East Liverpool, Ohio, says: It developed here that John D. Spang of New York city, the chief director of the American Pottery company, whose options on potteries of the United States expires April 1st, has asked for an extension of thirty days on the options. The indications on every hand are that the Western manufacturers will refuse to grant the extension. Prominent potter here say they have already suffered from loss of time and trade because of their affiliation with the American Pottery company.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Senators Fairbanks and Perkins to Make an Official Trip.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 28.—Senator Fairbanks, president of the American organization of the high joint commission, announced today that he intends to make a trip to Alaska this spring. The time of the departure is dependent upon word from Senator Perkins of California, who will be a member of the party.

The plan is to go to the head of the Lynn canal, which is 15 or 20 miles from the recent rioting over the boundary line question. The trip will be for the special purpose of making an investigation of the boundary question. The Senate says that two or three members of the commission besides himself will make the trip.

ZIONIST MOVEMENT.

Subscriptions Opened for a Hebrew Colonist Trust.

NEW YORK, March 28.—In pursuance of resolutions adopted at the Zionist congress in Basel, Switzerland, in August of last year, subscription lists were opened today in London and New York for the Jewish Colonist trust. The trust is to be known as the Jewish Colonist trust. The preliminary capital of \$100,000,000 to conduct the financial operations of the Zionist movement.

Founders shares are to be held jointly by the members of the council and their nominees and while they will not participate in the profits of the bank, they will be entitled to a share in the dividends. The trust is to be known as the Jewish Colonist trust. The preliminary capital of \$100,000,000 to conduct the financial operations of the Zionist movement.

Read Out of the Party.

DOVER, Del., March 28.—The Democratic State Central Committee met here today and unanimously adopted resolutions denouncing Senator King and James H. Clark, for voting for J. Edward Bradley for United States senator at the recent session of the Delaware legislature, and calling upon them to resign their offices.

The resolutions state that King and Clark, were corruptly influenced to vote for J. Edward Bradley, and that the support of the organization, individually and financially, is tendered to the state authorities to assist in ferreling out all friends or bribery in connection with the last session of the legislature.

Canadian Promoters Busy in the Local Courts.

NEW YORK, March 28.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says: An order has been made by the judge of the Cero court rejecting the appeal from the decision of the lower court that the sale of Fern Carri Urbano by a minority of the shareholders to the Havana syndicate was null and void, having been obtained by means of fraud.

The judge further directed that President Castaneda should appear before the Audiencia supreme court within ten days or the decision will be confirmed and his bond confiscated.

This is another victory for the Canadian promoters, who have been working actively to defeat the sale. The decision only carries the case a step higher, its final disposition resting with the Audiencia court. It is possible that the decision of the lower courts will then be revoked.

President Castaneda left Havana Tuesday 18th, and is now in New York.

MACARTHUR VICTORIOUS.

May Enter Malolos Today.

Marilao and Bocave in His Hands.

Splendid Work of the Engineer Corps in Rapid Transport to the Front.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The following advice from Manila were received by the war department tonight: MANILA, March 28.—Adjutant General, Washington.—MacArthur advanced at 6 o'clock yesterday morning from Marilao. Passed rapidly to Bocave. At 11:40 took up advance for Marilao, reaching that point at 5 o'clock. Casualties for the day about 75. Fierce fighting in the afternoon. Troops made crossing of river at Guinaldo by working artillery over railroad bridge by hand and swimming mules against fierce resistance. Columns will pass on railroad to extreme front, nearly repaired and will resupply troops today.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Senators Fairbanks and Perkins to Make an Official Trip.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 28.—Senator Fairbanks, president of the American organization of the high joint commission, announced today that he intends to make a trip to Alaska this spring. The time of the departure is dependent upon word from Senator Perkins of California, who will be a member of the party.

The plan is to go to the head of the Lynn canal, which is 15 or 20 miles from the recent rioting over the boundary line question. The trip will be for the special purpose of making an investigation of the boundary question. The Senate says that two or three members of the commission besides himself will make the trip.

ZIONIST MOVEMENT.

Subscriptions Opened for a Hebrew Colonist Trust.

NEW YORK, March 28.—In pursuance of resolutions adopted at the Zionist congress in Basel, Switzerland, in August of last year, subscription lists were opened today in London and New York for the Jewish Colonist trust. The trust is to be known as the Jewish Colonist trust. The preliminary capital of \$100,000,000 to conduct the financial operations of the Zionist movement.

Founders shares are to be held jointly by the members of the council and their nominees and while they will not participate in the profits of the bank, they will be entitled to a share in the dividends. The trust is to be known as the Jewish Colonist trust. The preliminary capital of \$100,000,000 to conduct the financial operations of the Zionist movement.

Read Out of the Party.

DOVER, Del., March 28.—The Democratic State Central Committee met here today and unanimously adopted resolutions denouncing Senator King and James H. Clark, for voting for J. Edward Bradley for United States senator at the recent session of the Delaware legislature, and calling upon them to resign their offices.

The resolutions state that King and Clark, were corruptly influenced to vote for J. Edward Bradley, and that the support of the organization, individually and financially, is tendered to the state authorities to assist in ferreling out all friends or bribery in connection with the last session of the legislature.

Canadian Promoters Busy in the Local Courts.

NEW YORK, March 28.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says: An order has been made by the judge of the Cero court rejecting the appeal from the decision of the lower court that the sale of Fern Carri Urbano by a minority of the shareholders to the Havana syndicate was null and void, having been obtained by means of fraud.

The judge further directed that President Castaneda should appear before the Audiencia supreme court within ten days or the decision will be confirmed and his bond confiscated.

This is another victory for the Canadian promoters, who have been working actively to defeat the sale. The decision only carries the case a step higher, its final disposition resting with the Audiencia court. It is possible that the decision of the lower courts will then be revoked.

President Castaneda left Havana Tuesday 18th, and is now in New York.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ABSOLUTELY PURE. Makes the food more delicious and wholesome.

ANOTHER WAR IN PROSPECT.

This Time It Is in Samoa.

British and American Cruisers Bombard Apia.

The Germans Take Refuge on Their Cruiser Falka—No Anxiety at Washington.

(Copyrighted 1899 by Associated Press.) AUCKLAND, N.Z., March 28.—Advices from Apia, Samoa, dated March 28, are to the effect that: after an ultimatum to Matafao's tribesmen to disperse had been ignored, the British and American navies, in the direction of the American and British consulates, opened fire on the distant villages. Several shore towns were burned and there were a number of casualties among the British and American marines. It is impossible to estimate the number of natives killed.

APIA, Samoa Islands, March 28, via Auckland, N.Z., March 28.—The troubles growing out of the election of a King of Samoa have taken a more serious turn and resulted in the bombardment of the native villages along the shore by the United States cruiser Philadelphia, Admiral Kautz, commanding, and the British cruisers Porpoise and Royalist.

The bombardment has continued intermittently for eight days. Several villages have been burned and there have been a number of casualties among the American and British sailors and marines. As yet it is impossible to estimate the number of natives killed or injured. As Matafao and his chiefs, continuing to defy the treaty after the arrival of the Philadelphia, Admiral Kautz, summoned the various consuls to a conference on board the Philadelphia, when the whole situation was carefully canvassed. The result was a resolution to the effect that the British and American navies should bombard the villages along the shore by the United States cruiser Philadelphia, Admiral Kautz, commanding, and the British cruisers Porpoise and Royalist.

The bombardment has continued intermittently for eight days. Several villages have been burned and there have been a number of casualties among the American and British sailors and marines. As yet it is impossible to estimate the number of natives killed or injured. As Matafao and his chiefs, continuing to defy the treaty after the arrival of the Philadelphia, Admiral Kautz, summoned the various consuls to a conference on board the Philadelphia, when the whole situation was carefully canvassed. The result was a resolution to the effect that the British and American navies should bombard the villages along the shore by the United States cruiser Philadelphia, Admiral Kautz, commanding, and the British cruisers Porpoise and Royalist.

The bombardment has continued intermittently for eight days. Several villages have been burned and there have been a number of casualties among the American and British sailors and marines. As yet it is impossible to estimate the number of natives killed or injured. As Matafao and his chiefs, continuing to defy the treaty after the arrival of the Philadelphia, Admiral Kautz, summoned the various consuls to a conference on board the Philadelphia, when the whole situation was carefully canvassed. The result was a resolution to the effect that the British and American navies should bombard the villages along the shore by the United States cruiser Philadelphia, Admiral Kautz, commanding, and the British cruisers Porpoise and Royalist.

The bombardment has continued intermittently for eight days. Several villages have been burned and there have been a number of casualties among the American and British sailors and marines. As yet it is impossible to estimate the number of natives killed or injured. As Matafao and his chiefs, continuing to defy the treaty after the arrival of the Philadelphia, Admiral Kautz, summoned the various consuls to a conference on board the Philadelphia, when the whole situation was carefully canvassed. The result was a resolution to the effect that the British and American navies should bombard the villages along the shore by the United States cruiser Philadelphia, Admiral Kautz, commanding, and the British cruisers Porpoise and Royalist.

The bombardment has continued intermittently for eight days. Several villages have been burned and there have been a number of casualties among the American and British sailors and marines. As yet it is impossible to estimate the number of natives killed or injured. As Matafao and his chiefs, continuing to defy the treaty after the arrival of the Philadelphia, Admiral Kautz, summoned the various consuls to a conference on board the Philadelphia, when the whole situation was carefully canvassed. The result was a resolution to the effect that the British and American navies should bombard the villages along the shore by the United States cruiser Philadelphia, Admiral Kautz, commanding, and the British cruisers Porpoise and Royalist.

The bombardment has continued intermittently for eight days. Several villages have been burned and there have been a number of casualties among the American and British sailors and marines. As yet it is impossible to estimate the number of natives killed or injured. As Matafao and his chiefs, continuing to defy the treaty after the arrival of the Philadelphia, Admiral Kautz, summoned the various consuls to a conference on board the Philadelphia, when the whole situation was carefully canvassed. The result was a resolution to the effect that the British and American navies should bombard the villages along the shore by the United States cruiser Philadelphia, Admiral Kautz, commanding, and the British cruisers Porpoise and Royalist.

The bombardment has continued intermittently for eight days. Several villages have been burned and there have been a number of casualties among the American and British sailors and marines. As yet it is impossible to estimate the number of natives killed or injured. As Matafao and his chiefs, continuing to defy the treaty after the arrival of the Philadelphia, Admiral Kautz, summoned the various consuls to a conference on board the Philadelphia, when the whole situation was carefully canvassed. The result was a resolution to the effect that the British and American navies should bombard the villages along the shore by the United States cruiser Philadelphia, Admiral Kautz, commanding, and the British cruisers Porpoise and Royalist.

The bombardment has continued intermittently for eight days. Several villages have been burned and there have been a number of casualties among the American and British sailors and marines. As yet it is impossible to estimate the number of natives killed or injured. As Matafao and his chiefs, continuing to defy the treaty after the arrival of the Philadelphia, Admiral Kautz, summoned the various consuls to a conference on board the Philadelphia, when the whole situation was carefully canvassed. The result was a resolution to the effect that the British and American navies should bombard the villages along the shore by the United States cruiser Philadelphia, Admiral Kautz, commanding, and the British cruisers Porpoise and Royalist.

The bombardment has continued intermittently for eight days. Several villages have been burned and there have been a number of casualties among the American and British sailors and marines. As yet it is impossible to estimate the number of natives killed or injured. As Matafao and his chiefs, continuing to defy the treaty after the arrival of the Philadelphia, Admiral Kautz, summoned the various consuls to a conference on board the Philadelphia, when the whole situation was carefully canvassed. The result was a resolution to the effect that the British and American navies should bombard the villages along the shore by the United States cruiser Philadelphia, Admiral Kautz, commanding, and the British cruisers Porpoise and Royalist.

MACARTHUR VICTORIOUS.

May Enter Malolos Today.

Marilao and Bocave in His Hands.

Splendid Work of the Engineer Corps in Rapid Transport to the Front.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The following advice from Manila were received by the war department tonight: MANILA, March 28.—Adjutant General, Washington.—MacArthur advanced at 6 o'clock yesterday morning from Marilao. Passed rapidly to Bocave. At 11:40 took up advance for Marilao, reaching that point at 5 o'clock. Casualties for the day about 75. Fierce fighting in the afternoon. Troops made crossing of river at Guinaldo by working artillery over railroad bridge by hand and swimming mules against fierce resistance. Columns will pass on railroad to extreme front, nearly repaired and will resupply troops today.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Senators Fairbanks and Perkins to Make an Official Trip.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 28.—Senator Fairbanks, president of the American organization of the high joint commission, announced today that he intends to make a trip to Alaska this spring. The time of the departure is dependent upon word from Senator Perkins of California, who will be a member of the party.

The plan is to go to the head of the Lynn canal, which is 15 or 20 miles from the recent rioting over the boundary line question. The trip will be for the special purpose of making an investigation of the boundary question. The Senate says that two or three members of the commission besides himself will make the trip.

ZIONIST MOVEMENT.

Subscriptions Opened for a Hebrew Colonist Trust.

NEW YORK, March 28.—In pursuance of resolutions adopted at the Zionist congress in Basel, Switzerland, in August of last year, subscription lists were opened today in London and New York for the Jewish Colonist trust. The trust is to be known as the Jewish Colonist trust. The preliminary capital of \$100,000,000 to conduct the financial operations of the Zionist movement.

Founders shares are to be held jointly by the members of the council and their nominees and while they will not participate in the profits of the bank, they will be entitled to a share in the dividends. The trust is to be known as the Jewish Colonist trust. The preliminary capital of \$100,000,000 to conduct the financial operations of the Zionist movement.

Read Out of the Party.

DOVER, Del., March 28.—The Democratic State Central Committee met here today and unanimously adopted resolutions denouncing Senator King and James H. Clark, for voting for J. Edward Bradley for United States senator at the recent session of the Delaware legislature, and calling upon them to resign their offices.

The resolutions state that King and Clark, were corruptly influenced to vote for J. Edward Bradley, and that the support of the organization, individually and financially, is tendered to the state authorities to assist in ferreling out all friends or bribery in connection with the last session of the legislature.

Canadian Promoters Busy in the Local Courts.

NEW YORK, March 28.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says: An order has been made by the judge of the Cero court rejecting the appeal from the decision of the lower court that the sale of Fern Carri Urbano by a minority of the shareholders to the Havana syndicate was null and void, having been obtained by means of fraud.

The judge further directed that President Castaneda should appear before the Audiencia supreme court within ten days or the decision will be confirmed and his bond confiscated.

This is another victory for the Canadian promoters, who have been working actively to defeat the sale. The decision only carries the case a step higher, its final disposition resting with the Audiencia court. It is possible that the decision of the lower courts will then be revoked.

President Castaneda left Havana Tuesday 18th, and is now in New York.

FRESNO WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

Fresno, Fresno County, California.

By the Fresno Republican Publishing Co.

GEO. H. BOWEN, Editor and Manager.

The Great Republic of Central California.

Largest Circulation in the West.

Published weekly, except on Sundays and holidays.

Subscription prices: One year, \$5.00; Six months, \$3.00; Three months, \$1.50.

Single copies, 10 cents.

Entered as second-class matter, March 1, 1879.

Postoffice at Fresno, California.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917.

ELECTION OF SENATORS.

The San Jose Mercury, by dint of

much blowing of its own horn, has

succeeded in attracting considerable newspaper

attention to a plan which it

claims to have originated, whereby

senators can be elected practically by a

direct vote of the people, without

waiting for a constitutional amendment

or making any change in the existing

machinery of election. The plan, as

is well known, is simply that the

electoral college shall be composed

of each party shall nominate a

candidate for senator. The legis-

lative candidates, being pledged to

vote for the party nominee, will be-

come, like candidates for presidential

electors, more numerous for the direct

registration of the popular will.

The trouble with this plan is that

it has all the disadvantages of an

election by direct vote, with none of its

advantages. Under no plan can the

people determine what person shall

be senator; they can at most determine

what party he shall belong, and that

they do not. The person would be

elected by a convention composed of

no better men than the legislature, and,

as a body, much more easily manipu-

lated. The convention delegates have

"favorite sons," for whom they will

do anything and everything. The

legislature has merely a lot of local

bills, and to pass these he trades his

vote for other local bills, not his vote

for senator. The convention can there-

fore be manipulated within the recog-

nized limits of legitimate politics, while

the legislature can only be manipulated

by corruption, direct or indirect. Cor-

ruption is worse than convention trad-

ing, but both are bad, and corruption

is the easier to guard against because

it is recognized as wrong.

A convention, too, cannot be indef-

initely deadlocked. It must reach some

decision, even when no decision and

no senator would be the lesser evil. This

liability to deadlocks, which is the com-

monest argument against the present

system, is really the strongest point

in its favor.

It will never be possible, in the nature

of things, for legislative candidates to

become mere creatures. A legislature

has many things to do besides electing

a senator, and a man's fitness to do

these other things must be considered,

as well as his fitness to vote for a

certain candidate for senator. Too many

unfit men get into the legislature as

it is, through partisanship and general

political carelessness. If a party, by

putting up a strong senatorial candi-

date, could float any sort of legisla-

tive driftwood, or if the strongest legis-

lative candidate could be defeated by the

fact that his party had already named

a weak candidate for senator, the per-

sonal quality of our legislatures would

sink lower and lower. It is already

much too low.

If senatorial candidates were nomi-

nated before election, party newspa-

pers and political speakers would be

obliged either to support the party

candidate or to repudiate him and support

his opponent. In times when great

national issues were at stake it would

usually be necessary to support the

party candidate as the lesser evil, and

personal criticism would be precluded.

At present the party question is decid-

ed first and the personal one after-

wards. The severest personal criti-

cisms can therefore be made against

an objectionable candidate, with the

knowledge that to defeat him is to elect

a better man of the same party.

The objections to the present sys-

tem are not that it is a bad system,

but that it works badly. The only rea-

son it works badly is that we elect

the wrong sort of men to the legislature.

If we have not the political capacity to

elect the right men to the legislature,

we are little able to elect the right

men to the senate. Whenever we acquire

that capacity, the present system will

get us good senators. Until we ac-

quire it no system will get them. The

remedy is plain enough, but it cannot

be put into effect by any law or patent

scheme, nor in any way except by the

moral and political education of the

people.

According to the Washington corre-

spondent of the Chicago Record, the

premature report of Mr. Sherman's

death caused considerable embarrass-

ment in certain quarters. One of the

New York evening papers gave its

readers a detailed account of the

death scene and repeated the last words

of the dying statesman. A society of

spiritualists in Washington which met

a few hours after the report of his

death and a few hours before it was

contradicted called up his disembodied

spirit and held an interesting conver-

sation with it. Mr. Sherman told these

people where he was in the spirit land

and how he liked it, wrote his auto-

graph upon a slate and sent messages

to his friends, which still remain un-

delivered.

The London Telegraph has broken

away from tradition and put out a Sun-

day edition. Whereupon the Mail an-

nounces that it considers a Sunday

edition unnecessary, but since the Tele-

graph has one it will not be left behind.

Of course a Sunday edition is not nec-

essary, if nobody has one. Neither is

a full telegraphic report. The German

newspapers which receive only brief

telegrams with full particulars by mail

a few days later, get along under the

system. But if one of them had a

modern telegraphic service, the rest

would have to. Competition is the life

of trade and the soul of progress. In

newspapers, as in everything else.

Truth wears well. People have

learned that DeWitt's Little Early

Risers are reliable little pills for regulat-

ing the bowels, curing constipation and

slacking the bowels. They don't get

Dr. C. Paddock, druggist, 1162 1 street.

WAR.

The recent outbreak of hostilities in

the Philippines is the less of two evils.

So long as there is an organized in-

surgent army there will be war; the only

choice is the sort of war. A long

campaign of guerrilla skirmishes would

cost more lives and leave more lega-

cies of hatred than a decisive war, and

it is therefore to the interest of

everyone, most of all of the Philippine

people, that the issue be forced.

The insurgent army is one thing, the

Filipino people are another, and each

presents a different problem. With

the organized insurrection there is

nothing to do but suppress it as

promptly and effectively as possible.

Until this is done nothing else can

be done, and it is of the highest im-

portance to the people of the Philip-

pines that the doing of other things

be begun as promptly as possible. We

can not withdraw, and if we did it

would only be the signal for the be-

ginning of endless inter-tribal wars,

which we or some other power must

finally end by interfering and conquer-

ing both sides. We have no choice

but to go forward, and it is the prayer

of every lover of peace that we may

reach, and the shortest way is

through the vigorous prosecution of the

war.

PEACE.

While the world is fighting wars, the

Czar is planning peace. The peace

conference, which is to meet at The

Hague, in May, will be attended by

most distinguished representatives of

all the powers, and will do all that hu-

man thinking and talking can do to

diminish the danger of war and lessen

the burdens of armed peace. But,

earnest and able as that conference

will be, it is doubtful if it can do more

than point the way to a future for

which the present is not prepared.

There are, essentially, two propo-

sitions to come before the conference,

and a third which ought to come

before it will not. The great Euro-

pean powers will be chiefly interested

in lightening the weight of the arma-

ments of peace, the United States and

the minor powers will be more con-

cerned with the substitution of arbi-

tration for force in international dis-

putes. The third question, which will

not be considered, but without which

the others are useless, is the mainte-

nance of the "status quo," the present

international boundaries of Europe.

This last question will not be consid-

ered because it is known that the

boundaries can not be changed with-

out war, while France will not consent

to leave them as they are without war.

The question means war either way,

and it is therefore a contradiction in

terms to discuss it at a peace conference.

But so long as this is the condition

of the question upon which all the

others depend, a peace conference it-

self is almost a contradiction in terms.

The question of a reduction in arma-

ments is rendered more complicated by

the widely different purposes for which

armaments are necessary. If the armies

and navies of Europe had no other

purpose than the maintenance of the

balance of power, an equitable reduc-

tion of them all would accomplish the

purpose. A pound will balance a

pound as well as a ton a ton. But

the opening up of Asia, Africa and

the islands of the sea, has added to the

"white man's burden" the task of

forcing peace on the parts of the

world which, in the natural course of

events, would have to fight their way

to better things. This burden is not

equally distributed among the nations

either in proportion to their domes-

tic armaments. Russia needs a

large army and England a large navy

quite independently of the threat of Eu-

ropean war, and Germany needs, for

foreign purposes, a larger force than

France. The United States needs an

increased army and navy, and can no

more consent to the maintenance of the

status quo of armaments than France

can consent to it as to territorial

lines. A just distribution of arma-

ments for the purposes of the future

will mean an unequal distribution of

them for the still lingering purposes

of the past, and as neither conside-

ration can yield to the other, an agree-

ment is hardly possible.

The substitution of arbitration for

war is limited by the exclusion of

questions of "national honor." The

nations are still living under the code

duello, under which no offense is un-

pardonable except unwillingness to

fight for honor's sake. The world has

never yet found any other code under

which even individuals could live with-

out the sacrifice of equality or inde-

pendence. As individuals we have

sacrificed both for the sake of peace,

but nations can not do so. And so

long as each nation is the judge of

what constitutes a question of honor,

arbitration is still a thing of con-

vention and treaty, and can not be en-

forced.

The day of universal peace is in

sight, but it has not come. It is in

sight, because it only awaits the ac-

complishment of a definite number of

things, all of which have begun to be

done. Whenever France shall finally

give up Alsace-Lorraine; whenever the

Turk shall be expelled from Europe

and definite national lines established

in southeastern Europe; whenever

China, Africa and the islands shall be

definitely divided and the amount of

force necessary to rule them settled,

then the powers can meet and divide

the earth between them, and decree

that whoever shall thereafter break the

peace, except against the subject peo-

ples of its own domain, shall have to

fight all the others. Then there will be

peace between the great powers, and

an increasing peace in the newly open-

ing regions. Until then, we can only

hope to avert the threatening Euro-

pean war.

DEWITT'S LITTLE EARLY RISERS.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers are

the most reliable little pills for regulat-

ing the bowels, curing constipation and

slacking the bowels. They don't get

Dr. C. Paddock, druggist, 1162 1 street.

AMERICANS VICTORIOUS

The recent outbreak of hostilities in

the Philippines is the less of two evils.

So long as there is an organized in-

surgent army there will be war; the only

choice is the sort of war. A long

campaign of guerrilla skirmishes would

cost more lives and leave more lega-

cies of

FRESNO WON IT.

Result of Sunday's Ball Game.

Raisin Eaters Too Much for the Bakersfield.

Fresno Boys Were Treated Royally by the Tossers of the Kern Metropolis.

The Fresno baseball team returned from its trip to Bakersfield on the late train Sunday night. The players were greatly pleased with their trip and the success in the highest terms of their reception and treatment in the Kern capital. "We have never been treated better anywhere," said one of the boys in response to a query, and the rest of the nine echoed the sentiment.

Upon their arrival in Bakersfield the team were taken to the Southern hotel and next morning were shown the sights in and about the town.

At the grounds in the afternoon the boys were given a hearty reception. The diamond was in perfect condition and the teams lined up for business.

The Fresno boys, notwithstanding their lack of practice at home, put up a splendid game.

Their fielding was very good and their hitting work came in just at effective times. While there were no long drives, the hits were so bunched that very few failed to count upon the score board.

Fresno was first to bat and without formally knocking out two runs and thus about their opponents out in the second half of the first inning.

In the second, two in the fourth and six in the sixth completed the run-getting for Fresno. Bakersfield scored four runs in the eighth inning and one in the ninth.

Both pitchers, Monroe and Barges, did effective work and each was eleven strikeouts to his credit. A phenomenal one-hand catch by Decker at third base robbed Bakersfield of two runs and was the feature of the game.

The official score follows:

AB. R.H.S.B.O. P. A. E.
Knobloch, cf., 6 0 1 0 1 0 0
Brown, c., 5 1 0 1 14 0 1
Maul, ss., 6 3 2 1 1 3 0
Searles, 3b., 5 0 0 0 0 0 0
Decker, 2b., 4 1 2 0 2 0 0
B. Monroe, lf., 5 1 2 0 0 0 0
Broad, 1b., 5 1 0 0 9 0 1
Curdwell, rf., 3 1 2 0 0 0 0
W. Monroe, p., 4 1 2 1 0 3 0

Total 41 11 10 27 12 7
Bakersfield.
AB. R.H.S.B.O. P. A. E.
Moore, 3b., 5 1 0 0 3 1 2
B. Miller, ss., 4 1 2 0 1 4 2
Barges, p & 2b., 5 0 0 0 0 0 0
Miller, 1b., 4 1 0 0 0 0 0
White, cf., 5 1 0 0 1 0 0
Smith, p & 2b., 4 0 1 0 1 4 0
Miller, 3b., 4 0 1 0 9 1 0
Baker, cf., 3 0 0 0 1 0 2
Johnson, 2b., 3 1 0 0 2 0 2

Total 33 5 9 17 12 7
SUMMARY.
Earned runs—Bakersfield 3, Fresno 3. Two base hit—B. Monroe. First base on called balls—Moore 3, Searles 2. Struck out—By Monroe 11, by Barges 11. Hit by pitcher—Curdwell (2), Monroe. Passed balls—Johnson 1. Wild pitches—Barges 3. Time of game—2:10. Umpires—Ferguson and White. Official scorer—S. L. Blodgett.

ALUMNI BASES.
Bakersfield, "shake."
Bakersfield plays here April 11th. Barges cooled a number of our boys with his curves.

The infield work of Decker, Maul and Barges was of the stonewall class. Nothing got through.

Knobloch's optic was blinded by the vision of a beer sign on the fence, and that, in addition to a hole in his hat, prevented him from swelling up a battery of errors.

Sam Ferguson accompanied the team to Bakersfield, ostensibly to umpire the game, but in reality to buy horses feet. All Sam brought home, however, was a bundle of straw—the kind that is used to tie up a horse's legs.

"We note that all down the valley the papers are talking up the question of a valley league of baseball clubs. This is an annual pastime among men and papers who seem to think that even a baseball team can run on a valley basis. It takes coin, brethren, it takes coin. Put up or shut up—Hansford Sentinel."

Fresno and Bakersfield have put up. It's Hansford's turn now.

The local team will soon begin to indulge in daily practice.

GARFIELD GLEANINGS.

James Barrett and U. S. Shaver visited the county seat today.

Sam Brown is summing up a season in Garfield. Charles Brown has also played his land on the Owen trail. He intends to sow it to alfalfa next spring.

John Beard has sold out in Garfield and will move to Fresno. Mr. Beard resided here for sixteen years.

Miss Lucilla McQuiston is visiting friends at Fowler.

The Pierce brothers are doing a big business in the hardware industry this year. They know how to do it, as their work plainly shows.

Mr. Thornton, who bought the John Beard ranch, will move his family into Garfield in a short time.

There is talk of making some improvements in the school building. It is to be hoped that nothing short of a good floor and good light will satisfy, as both are much needed.

Frank Browne has been engaged to cultivate and irrigate the trees on the school grounds. Garfield is justly proud of her school park. Other schools might do well to copy after her.

Ben Parkes, Henry Parkes, John Beard and J. C. Cole all went to spend the day in the valley metropolis today.

The literary which has contributed to the entertainment and edification of the young people of Garfield all winter, adjourned last Saturday evening to meet next October.

Jacob W. Browne, who had all but settled for Oregon, has changed his mind since the rain and thinks Fresno, California, pretty good yet.

The faces of the farmers in this vicinity are so wreathed in smiles that a calamity howler's heart would break on sight of them. "It's winter, quite a bit of the rain. They have recommended their plan of selling their old iron to Uncle Sam to make awards to civilizing the 'white man's burden' at Manila."

SEMI. O. C. CASIONAT.
Garfield, March 26, 1899.

A stubborn cough or tickling in the throat yields to One Minute Cough Cure. Harmless in effect, reaches the right spot, reliable and just what is wanted. It acts at once. Dr. C. Padlock, druggist, 1152 I street.

One Minute Cough Cure suppresses people by its quick cures and children may take it in large quantities without the least danger. It has won for itself the best reputation of any preparation used today for colds, croup, tickling in the throat, or obstinate coughing. Dr. C. Padlock, druggist, 1152 I street.

SOCIAL DANCE.

Given by Women of Woodcraft Last Night.

From Thursday's Daily.

Acacia Circle, No. 12, Women of Woodcraft, gave an entertainment and ball at Armory hall last night.

The affair was well attended and proved to be one of the most successful socials ever given under the auspices of the circle.

Before the dancing was a short musical and literary program was presented. The opening number was an overture, "From Dawn to Twilight," by a number of players belonging to the circle. They have a fine orchestra.

—though they are too modest to call it such—consists of the following named persons: Dr. Steinwald, Lusk Padlock, Albert Steinwald, Otto Steinwald, Misses Brunton and Bancroft, Mrs. Zapp and Miss Bennett.

The other numbers were: violin solo, Mrs. Zapp, accompanied by Miss Fast; recitation, Grace Hitchcock; violin solo, Professor Lynn Fox; Anglos solo, Professor Klepper.

The concluding number was a march by the orchestra.

Dancing was then indulged in until a late hour, the entire No. 12 orchestra being in the highest terms of their reception and treatment in the Kern capital.

"We have never been treated better anywhere," said one of the boys in response to a query, and the rest of the nine echoed the sentiment.

Upon their arrival in Bakersfield the team were taken to the Southern hotel and next morning were shown the sights in and about the town.

At the grounds in the afternoon the boys were given a hearty reception. The diamond was in perfect condition and the teams lined up for business.

The Fresno boys, notwithstanding their lack of practice at home, put up a splendid game.

Their fielding was very good and their hitting work came in just at effective times. While there were no long drives, the hits were so bunched that very few failed to count upon the score board.

Fresno was first to bat and without formally knocking out two runs and thus about their opponents out in the second half of the first inning.

In the second, two in the fourth and six in the sixth completed the run-getting for Fresno. Bakersfield scored four runs in the eighth inning and one in the ninth.

Both pitchers, Monroe and Barges, did effective work and each was eleven strikeouts to his credit. A phenomenal one-hand catch by Decker at third base robbed Bakersfield of two runs and was the feature of the game.

The official score follows:

AB. R.H.S.B.O. P. A. E.
Knobloch, cf., 6 0 1 0 1 0 0
Brown, c., 5 1 0 1 14 0 1
Maul, ss., 6 3 2 1 1 3 0
Searles, 3b., 5 0 0 0 0 0 0
Decker, 2b., 4 1 2 0 2 0 0
B. Monroe, lf., 5 1 2 0 0 0 0
Broad, 1b., 5 1 0 0 9 0 1
Curdwell, rf., 3 1 2 0 0 0 0
W. Monroe, p., 4 1 2 1 0 3 0

Total 41 11 10 27 12 7
Bakersfield.
AB. R.H.S.B.O. P. A. E.
Moore, 3b., 5 1 0 0 3 1 2
B. Miller, ss., 4 1 2 0 1 4 2
Barges, p & 2b., 5 0 0 0 0 0 0
Miller, 1b., 4 1 0 0 0 0 0
White, cf., 5 1 0 0 1 0 0
Smith, p & 2b., 4 0 1 0 1 4 0
Miller, 3b., 4 0 1 0 9 1 0
Baker, cf., 3 0 0 0 1 0 2
Johnson, 2b., 3 1 0 0 2 0 2

Total 33 5 9 17 12 7
SUMMARY.
Earned runs—Bakersfield 3, Fresno 3. Two base hit—B. Monroe. First base on called balls—Moore 3, Searles 2. Struck out—By Monroe 11, by Barges 11. Hit by pitcher—Curdwell (2), Monroe. Passed balls—Johnson 1. Wild pitches—Barges 3. Time of game—2:10. Umpires—Ferguson and White. Official scorer—S. L. Blodgett.

ALUMNI BASES.
Bakersfield, "shake."
Bakersfield plays here April 11th. Barges cooled a number of our boys with his curves.

The infield work of Decker, Maul and Barges was of the stonewall class. Nothing got through.

Knobloch's optic was blinded by the vision of a beer sign on the fence, and that, in addition to a hole in his hat, prevented him from swelling up a battery of errors.

Sam Ferguson accompanied the team to Bakersfield, ostensibly to umpire the game, but in reality to buy horses feet. All Sam brought home, however, was a bundle of straw—the kind that is used to tie up a horse's legs.

"We note that all down the valley the papers are talking up the question of a valley league of baseball clubs. This is an annual pastime among men and papers who seem to think that even a baseball team can run on a valley basis. It takes coin, brethren, it takes coin. Put up or shut up—Hansford Sentinel."

Fresno and Bakersfield have put up. It's Hansford's turn now.

The local team will soon begin to indulge in daily practice.

FARMER BROWN.

He Discovers Something That Sets His Thinking Tank in Operation.

Farmer Brown was coming home. He had been to town to do his trading. His wagon contained a goodly supply of provisions and farmer Brown was deep in thinking of the benefits that would come to him from the late rain, when he was halted by a jovial voice, and his neighbor, Farmer Fox, came driving up. "Hello, Brown," said Fox; "come to town to see to do some trading."

"Yes," said Farmer Fox, "that was Reddick's. Now Brown, I hear that you got the best flour for 50 cents a sack; I got 15¢ pound of sugar for a dollar; I bought the best beans for 3¢; I got seven bars of soap for a quarter; and I bought 25¢ worth of groceries that would have cost me \$2 at Ketchum & Skinner's. Just a clean saving of a five-dollar bill; that is what cash did for me at Reddick's." Farmer Brown looked serious, and somewhat crestfallen. "I never thought cash made such a difference," said Farmer Fox, "but you see, it does."

"You're right," said Farmer Fox, "but you see, it does."

"Oh," said Farmer Fox, "but you see, it does."

"Oh," said Farmer Fox, "but you see, it does."

"Oh," said Farmer Fox, "but you see, it does."

"Oh," said Farmer Fox, "but you see, it does."

"Oh," said Farmer Fox, "but you see, it does."

"Oh," said Farmer Fox, "but you see, it does."

"Oh," said Farmer Fox, "but you see, it does."

"Oh," said Farmer Fox, "but you see, it does."

"Oh," said Farmer Fox, "but you see, it does."

"Oh," said Farmer Fox, "but you see, it does."

"Oh," said Farmer Fox, "but you see, it does."

"Oh," said Farmer Fox, "but you see, it does."

"Oh," said Farmer Fox, "but you see, it does."

"Oh," said Farmer Fox, "but you see, it does."

STILL A MYSTERY.

Miss French Not Yet Found.

Has the Young Lady Committed Suicide?

Prospects of Finding Her Lessens But the Search Continues.

From Thursday's Daily.

Today makes the fifth day since the disappearance of Miss Sara French and yet no tidings of the missing lady have been secured. Every clue, however slight, that might have led to her discovery has been followed up until it resulted in nothing. Mrs. Ramsey, who is greatly concerned over her niece's absence, is at a loss to know what step to take next in the hunt for the missing lady. She is waiting in the hope that something will eventually turn up which may lead to the discovery of Miss French's whereabouts.

Superintendent Ramsey, who is searching for the missing woman in the southern part of the county, telephoned last night that he had not received the slightest clue to her whereabouts. He will return to Fresno tonight and will advise the county board of supervisors of his arrival. It cannot be determined what steps will next be taken in the search. Indeed, it is doubtful if anything can be done except to wait until some trace of her is found.

What makes the search particularly difficult is the impossibility of finding a clue to start on. The young lady's friends are, as yet, groping about in the dark in their efforts to find her. During all the days preceding her sudden disappearance she did not drop a word in conversation with her friends, which would indicate in the slightest degree where she intended to go or indeed that she intended to go anywhere. Even her sister, to whom she confided everything, did not receive the slightest intimation as to what the young lady's destination would be should she leave Fresno.

The fact that she succeeded in keeping her intended night a secret even from her most intimate friends is another peculiar feature of the case. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days. Had the latter been the fact she could hardly have avoided dropping some word that would have aroused the suspicion of her friends. It is a matter of fact that the young lady's resolution to leave was formed suddenly and not contemplated for several days

THE FRESNO WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

Here is a Reduction

BE BEGINNING NOVEMBER 1, 1898,

Weekly : Republican

WILL BE REDUCED FROM \$2.50 TO

\$1.50 a Year.

It is the Great Leading Newspaper of the San Joaquin Valley.

An Excellent Journal When Established in 1876, It Has Been Steadily Improving Ever Since.

It Gives the Telegraphic News

Of the World, Our Own Country, the Pacific Coast, the Eastern and San Francisco Markets; also the

LOCAL NEWS OF FRESNO CITY AND COUNTY

It is thus a complete newspaper for the people of the San Joaquin Valley. You cannot afford to be without it. Subscribe now.

\$1.50 Per Year, in Advance.

Sample Copies Free. Send for them.

FRESNO REPUBLICAN PUBLISHING CO.,

1842 Tulare Street, FRESNO, CALIFORNIA.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE

—THE GREAT—

National Family Newspaper

For FARMERS and VILLAGERS

And Your Favorite Home Paper.

THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

Both One Year for \$2.50

THE N. Y. WEEKLY TRIBUNE

Has an Agricultural Department of the highest merit, all important to the Nation and World, comprehensive and reliable market reports, able editorials, interesting short stories, scientific and mechanical information, illustrated fashion articles, humorous pictures, and is instructive and entertaining to every member of every family.

Send all subscriptions to THE REPUBLICAN, Fresno, Cal.

THE RAGGED EDGE

Of martyrdom is reached when an inferior laundry sends you linen with frayed edges and spread eagle buttonholes. If it doesn't "drive a man to hard work," it will surely drive him to seeking a laundry that will insure him such perfect work as is done at the

Hughes Laundry

We not only give you a perfect color of linen, but we send it home in a condition that insures comfort in hot weather.

FRANK DODD, Proprietor.

Telephone Black 861.

Studebaker Buggies

AT

A. Weilheimer's

1142-44-46-48 North I St., Fresno, Cal.

THE

White Bicycles

ARE THE BEST

A. WEILHEIMER, Sole Agent

1142-44-46-48 I Street, Fresno, Cal.

Send for Catalogue.

THE

MANHOOD RESTORED

"GUPIDENE"

BEFORE AND AFTER

CUTTING AND STRETCHING

GEORGE MONROE, Druggist, 1926-28 Mariposa Street.

THE FIGHTING AT MANILA

It Has Continued for Three Days.

Desperate Resistance by the Insurgents.

The American Columns Steadily Advancing—Col. Egbert and Prince Lowenstein Killed.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The third day's fighting north of Manila brought little of a decisive character from which war department officials could judge what the final outcome of this movement would be. In all official quarters the most intense interest prevailed, but there was an excitement and none of the anxiety and tension shown during the memorable days of last summer when the decisive blows were struck at San Juan.

Early in the day General Otis called the war department a brief but comprehensive dispatch summing up the situation. It disclosed that the insurgent forces were still in the hands of the United States, and that the American columns were steadily advancing.

Various Miscellaneous Items of General Interest and Personal Mention.

Win. McCullough was brought down from the front today to answer to the charge of disturbing the peace of an invalid wife. He withdrew the plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty. The evidence against him wasn't very strong, so the court sentenced him to thirty days in jail or to pay a fine of \$20. Deputy District Attorney Church was in attendance at the trial. The last day of McCullough was that he was trying to hustle that \$20, but hadn't yet succeeded.

Miss Atlantic Lewis is out again after a two weeks' wrestling with the measles, and Miss Nettie has just taken the same disease.

Rev. Geo. E. Foster was in town yesterday.

J. R. Neil is up from Bakersfield.

Col. Evans of San Francisco had a good house at the Salvation Army hall last night.

C. L. Mercede has returned from Bakersfield.

An elegant dress is being made in town by one of the artists in that line. We tried to find out what it meant, but were told that Miss Pettit might be able to give us some information.

Col. Evans of San Francisco had a good house at the Salvation Army hall last night.

C. L. Mercede has returned from Bakersfield.

An elegant dress is being made in town by one of the artists in that line. We tried to find out what it meant, but were told that Miss Pettit might be able to give us some information.

Col. Evans of San Francisco had a good house at the Salvation Army hall last night.

C. L. Mercede has returned from Bakersfield.

An elegant dress is being made in town by one of the artists in that line. We tried to find out what it meant, but were told that Miss Pettit might be able to give us some information.

Col. Evans of San Francisco had a good house at the Salvation Army hall last night.

C. L. Mercede has returned from Bakersfield.

An elegant dress is being made in town by one of the artists in that line. We tried to find out what it meant, but were told that Miss Pettit might be able to give us some information.

Col. Evans of San Francisco had a good house at the Salvation Army hall last night.

C. L. Mercede has returned from Bakersfield.

An elegant dress is being made in town by one of the artists in that line. We tried to find out what it meant, but were told that Miss Pettit might be able to give us some information.

Col. Evans of San Francisco had a good house at the Salvation Army hall last night.

C. L. Mercede has returned from Bakersfield.

An elegant dress is being made in town by one of the artists in that line. We tried to find out what it meant, but were told that Miss Pettit might be able to give us some information.

Col. Evans of San Francisco had a good house at the Salvation Army hall last night.

C. L. Mercede has returned from Bakersfield.

An elegant dress is being made in town by one of the artists in that line. We tried to find out what it meant, but were told that Miss Pettit might be able to give us some information.

Col. Evans of San Francisco had a good house at the Salvation Army hall last night.

C. L. Mercede has returned from Bakersfield.

THE FIGHTING AT MANILA

It Has Continued for Three Days.

Desperate Resistance by the Insurgents.

The American Columns Steadily Advancing—Col. Egbert and Prince Lowenstein Killed.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The third day's fighting north of Manila brought little of a decisive character from which war department officials could judge what the final outcome of this movement would be. In all official quarters the most intense interest prevailed, but there was an excitement and none of the anxiety and tension shown during the memorable days of last summer when the decisive blows were struck at San Juan.

Early in the day General Otis called the war department a brief but comprehensive dispatch summing up the situation. It disclosed that the insurgent forces were still in the hands of the United States, and that the American columns were steadily advancing.

Various Miscellaneous Items of General Interest and Personal Mention.

Win. McCullough was brought down from the front today to answer to the charge of disturbing the peace of an invalid wife. He withdrew the plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty. The evidence against him wasn't very strong, so the court sentenced him to thirty days in jail or to pay a fine of \$20. Deputy District Attorney Church was in attendance at the trial. The last day of McCullough was that he was trying to hustle that \$20, but hadn't yet succeeded.

Miss Atlantic Lewis is out again after a two weeks' wrestling with the measles, and Miss Nettie has just taken the same disease.

Rev. Geo. E. Foster was in town yesterday.

J. R. Neil is up from Bakersfield.

Col. Evans of San Francisco had a good house at the Salvation Army hall last night.

C. L. Mercede has returned from Bakersfield.

An elegant dress is being made in town by one of the artists in that line. We tried to find out what it meant, but were told that Miss Pettit might be able to give us some information.

Col. Evans of San Francisco had a good house at the Salvation Army hall last night.

C. L. Mercede has returned from Bakersfield.

An elegant dress is being made in town by one of the artists in that line. We tried to find out what it meant, but were told that Miss Pettit might be able to give us some information.

Col. Evans of San Francisco had a good house at the Salvation Army hall last night.

C. L. Mercede has returned from Bakersfield.

An elegant dress is being made in town by one of the artists in that line. We tried to find out what it meant, but were told that Miss Pettit might be able to give us some information.

Col. Evans of San Francisco had a good house at the Salvation Army hall last night.

C. L. Mercede has returned from Bakersfield.

An elegant dress is being made in town by one of the artists in that line. We tried to find out what it meant, but were told that Miss Pettit might be able to give us some information.

Col. Evans of San Francisco had a good house at the Salvation Army hall last night.

C. L. Mercede has returned from Bakersfield.

An elegant dress is being made in town by one of the artists in that line. We tried to find out what it meant, but were told that Miss Pettit might be able to give us some information.

Col. Evans of San Francisco had a good house at the Salvation Army hall last night.

C. L. Mercede has returned from Bakersfield.

An elegant dress is being made in town by one of the artists in that line. We tried to find out what it meant, but were told that Miss Pettit might be able to give us some information.

Col. Evans of San Francisco had a good house at the Salvation Army hall last night.

C. L. Mercede has returned from Bakersfield.

An elegant dress is being made in town by one of the artists in that line. We tried to find out what it meant, but were told that Miss Pettit might be able to give us some information.

Col. Evans of San Francisco had a good house at the Salvation Army hall last night.

C. L. Mercede has returned from Bakersfield.

THE FIGHTING AT MANILA

It Has Continued for Three Days.

Desperate Resistance by the Insurgents.

The American Columns Steadily Advancing—Col. Egbert and Prince Lowenstein Killed.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The third day's fighting north of Manila brought little of a decisive character from which war department officials could judge what the final outcome of this movement would be. In all official quarters the most intense interest prevailed, but there was an excitement and none of the anxiety and tension shown during the memorable days of last summer when the decisive blows were struck at San Juan.

Early in the day General Otis called the war department a brief but comprehensive dispatch summing up the situation. It disclosed that the insurgent forces were still in the hands of the United States, and that the American columns were steadily advancing.

Various Miscellaneous Items of General Interest and Personal Mention.

Win. McCullough was brought down from the front today to answer to the charge of disturbing the peace of an invalid wife. He withdrew the plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty. The evidence against him wasn't very strong, so the court sentenced him to thirty days in jail or to pay a fine of \$20. Deputy District Attorney Church was in attendance at the trial. The last day of McCullough was that he was trying to hustle that \$20, but hadn't yet succeeded.

Miss Atlantic Lewis is out again after a two weeks' wrestling with the measles, and Miss Nettie has just taken the same disease.

Rev. Geo. E. Foster was in town yesterday.

J. R. Neil is up from Bakersfield.

Col. Evans of San Francisco had a good house at the Salvation Army hall last night.

C. L. Mercede has returned from Bakersfield.

An elegant dress is being made in town by one of the artists in that line. We tried to find out what it meant, but were told that Miss Pettit might be able to give us some information.

Col. Evans of San Francisco had a good house at the Salvation Army hall last night.

C. L. Mercede has returned from Bakersfield.

An elegant dress is being made in town by one of the artists in that line. We tried to find out what it meant, but were told that Miss Pettit might be able to give us some information.

Col. Evans of San Francisco had a good house at the Salvation Army hall last night.

C. L. Mercede has returned from Bakersfield.

An elegant dress is being made in town by one of the artists in that line. We tried to find out what it meant, but were told that Miss Pettit might be able to give us some information.

Col. Evans of San Francisco had a good house at the Salvation Army hall last night.

C. L. Mercede has returned from Bakersfield.

An elegant dress is being made in town by one of the artists in that line. We tried to find out what it meant, but were told that Miss Pettit might be able to give us some information.

Col. Evans of San Francisco had a good house at the Salvation Army hall last night.

C. L. Mercede has returned from Bakersfield.

An elegant dress is being made in town by one of the artists in that line. We tried to find out what it meant, but were told that Miss Pettit might be able to give us some information.

Col. Evans of San Francisco had a good house at the Salvation Army hall last night.

C. L. Mercede has returned from Bakersfield.

An elegant dress is being made in town by one of the artists in that line. We tried to find out what it meant, but were told that Miss Pettit might be able to give us some information.

Col. Evans of San Francisco had a good house at the Salvation Army hall last night.

C. L. Mercede has returned from Bakersfield.

An elegant dress is being made in town by one of the artists in that line. We tried to find out what it meant, but were told that Miss Pettit might be able to give us some information.

Col. Evans of San Francisco had a good house at the Salvation Army hall last night.

C. L. Mercede has returned from Bakersfield.

THE FIGHTING AT MANILA

It Has Continued for Three Days.

Desperate Resistance by the Insurgents.

The American Columns Steadily Advancing—Col. Egbert and Prince Lowenstein Killed.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The third day's fighting north of Manila brought little of a decisive character from which war department officials could judge what the final outcome of this movement would be. In all official quarters the most intense interest prevailed, but there was an excitement and none of the anxiety and tension shown during the memorable days of last summer when the decisive blows were struck at San Juan.

Early in the day General Otis called the war department a brief but comprehensive dispatch summing up the situation. It disclosed that the insurgent forces were still in the hands of the United States, and that the American columns were steadily advancing.

Various Miscellaneous Items of General Interest and Personal Mention.

Win. McCullough was brought down from the front today to answer to the charge of disturbing the peace of an invalid wife. He withdrew the plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty. The evidence against him wasn't very strong, so the court sentenced him to thirty days in jail or to pay a fine of \$20. Deputy District Attorney Church was in attendance at the trial. The last day of McCullough was that he was trying to hustle that \$20, but hadn't yet succeeded.

Miss Atlantic Lewis is out again after a two weeks' wrestling with the measles, and Miss Nettie has just taken the same disease.

Rev. Geo. E. Foster was in town yesterday.

J. R. Neil is up from Bakersfield.

Col. Evans of San Francisco had a good house at the Salvation Army hall last night.

C. L. Mercede has returned from Bakersfield.

An elegant dress is being made in town by one of the artists in that line. We tried to find out what it meant, but were told that Miss Pettit might be able to give us some information.

Col. Evans of San Francisco had a good house at the Salvation Army hall last night.

C. L. Mercede has returned from Bakersfield.

An elegant dress is being made in town by one of the artists in that line. We tried to find out what it meant, but were told that Miss Pettit might be able to give us some information.

Col. Evans of San Francisco had a good house at the Salvation Army hall last night.

C. L. Mercede has returned from Bakersfield.

An elegant dress is being made in town by one of the artists in that line. We tried to find out what it meant, but were told that Miss Pettit might be able to give us some information.

Col. Evans of San Francisco had a good house at the Salvation Army hall last night.

C. L. Mercede has returned from Bakersfield.

An elegant dress is being made in town by one of the artists in that line. We tried to find out what it meant, but were told that Miss Pettit might be able to give us some information.

Col. Evans of San Francisco had a good house at the Salvation Army hall last night.

C. L. Mercede has returned from Bakersfield.

An elegant dress is being made in town by one of the artists in that line. We tried to find out what it meant, but were told that Miss Pettit might be able to give us some information.

Col. Evans of San Francisco had a good house at the Salvation Army hall last night.

C. L. Mercede has returned from Bakersfield.

An elegant dress is being made in town by one of the artists in that line. We tried to find out what it meant, but were told that Miss Pettit might be able to give us some information.

Col. Evans of San Francisco had a good house at the Salvation Army hall last night.

C. L. Mercede has returned from Bakersfield.

An elegant dress is being made in town by one of the artists in that line. We tried to find out what it meant, but were told that Miss Pettit might be able to give us some information.

Col. Evans of San Francisco had a good house at the Salvation Army hall last night.

C. L. Mercede has returned from Bakersfield.

THE FIGHTING AT MANILA

It Has Continued for Three Days.

Desperate Resistance by the Insurgents.

The American Columns Steadily Advancing—Col. Egbert and Prince Lowenstein Killed.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The third day's fighting north of Manila brought little of a decisive character from which war department officials could judge what the final outcome of this movement would be. In all official quarters the most intense interest prevailed, but there was an excitement and none of the anxiety and tension shown during the memorable days of last summer when the decisive blows were struck at San Juan.

Early in the day General Otis called the war department a brief but comprehensive dispatch summing up the situation. It disclosed that the insurgent forces were still in the hands of the United States, and that the American columns were steadily advancing.

Various Miscellaneous Items of General Interest and Personal Mention.

Win. McCullough was brought down from the front today to answer to the charge of disturbing the peace of an invalid wife. He withdrew the plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty. The evidence against him wasn't very strong, so the court sentenced him to thirty days in jail or to pay a fine of \$20. Deputy District Attorney Church was in attendance at the trial. The last day of McCullough was that he was trying to hustle that \$20, but hadn't yet succeeded.

Miss Atlantic Lewis is out again after a two weeks' wrestling with the measles, and Miss Nettie has just taken the same disease.

Rev. Geo. E. Foster was in town yesterday.

J. R. Neil is up from Bakersfield.

Col. Evans of San Francisco had a good house at the Salvation Army hall last night.

C. L. Mercede has returned from Bakersfield.

An elegant dress is being made in town by one of the artists in that line. We tried to find out what it meant, but were told that Miss Pettit might be able to give us some information.

Col. Evans of San Francisco had a good house at the Salvation Army hall last night.

C. L. Mercede has returned from Bakersfield.

An elegant dress is being made in town by one of the artists in that line. We tried to find out what it meant, but were told that Miss Pettit might be able to give us some information.

Col. Evans of San Francisco had a good house at the Salvation Army hall last night.

C. L. Mercede has returned from Bakersfield.

An elegant dress is being made in town by one of the artists in that line. We tried to find out what it meant, but were told that Miss Pettit might be able to give us some information.

Col. Evans of San Francisco had a good house at the Salvation Army hall last night.

C. L. Mercede has returned from Bakersfield.

An elegant dress is being made in town by one of the artists in that line. We tried to find out what it meant, but were told that Miss Pettit might be able to give us some information.

Col. Evans of San Francisco had a good house at the Salvation Army hall last night.

C. L. Mercede has returned from Bakersfield.

An elegant dress is being made in town by one of the artists in that line. We tried to find out what it meant, but were told that Miss Pettit might be able to give us some information.

Col. Evans of San Francisco had a good house at the Salvation Army hall last night.

C. L. Mercede has

NOTHING NOW IN THE WAY Raisin Association Re- organized.

Growers Elect Kearney for President.

The Present Directors Continued
Office—The Opposition Was
in the Minority.

The California Raisin Growers' Association seems to be out of the woods. Yesterday's convention accomplished a great deal, putting the matter to rest and leaving nothing undone, so that its work was concluded on a triumphant note. In many respects yesterday's convention was unique and in not a few remarkable. Discussion was free and every one was given a respectful hearing. It was the first time that an organized opposition was in evidence. It was led by W. H. Martin, while M. Theo. Kearney was in the lists as the champion of the proposed plans. Several sharp tiffs ensued at different times in the day and it looked once or twice as if a climax would be reached, but it was avoided by the good fellowship on both sides. The judges were generous in their decisions. When either side made a telling point he received liberal encouragement, and it was impossible to tell just how the growers stood. The judges were generous in their decisions. When either side made a telling point he received liberal encouragement, and it was impossible to tell just how the growers stood. The judges were generous in their decisions. When either side made a telling point he received liberal encouragement, and it was impossible to tell just how the growers stood.

COMPACT WITH PACKERS.

Mr. Kearney took the platform and remarked that inasmuch as the growers were doubtless anxious to hear the result of his conference with W. S. Griffin as the representative of the packers, he would briefly state the conclusions that had been reached. At the previous meeting it was thought that a settlement had been arrived at, but when it came finally to close it was found that the packers had not agreed to a deadlock on the fixing of prices. Mr. Kearney reviewed the negotiations, which are familiar to the readers of the Republican. The packers thought that the growers were not working solely for the welfare of the association, whose success meant millions of dollars to the community and whose failure meant a corresponding loss. He declared that the growers were now dealing with a subject greater than any individual, or the sum of individuals, could handle. He might be gained by any one by serving the board. He returned to political trickery and jabs to gain control of the board, but explained that his remarks were not intended to be personal. He urged the choice of men in whom business men had confidence. He spoke of the fact that the packers had not agreed to a deadlock on the fixing of prices. Mr. Kearney reviewed the negotiations, which are familiar to the readers of the Republican. The packers thought that the growers were not working solely for the welfare of the association, whose success meant millions of dollars to the community and whose failure meant a corresponding loss. He declared that the growers were now dealing with a subject greater than any individual, or the sum of individuals, could handle. He might be gained by any one by serving the board. He returned to political trickery and jabs to gain control of the board, but explained that his remarks were not intended to be personal. He urged the choice of men in whom business men had confidence. He spoke of the fact that the packers had not agreed to a deadlock on the fixing of prices.

UNPOPULARITY EXPLAINED.

Continuing he said that matters continually came up before the board that were not in the interest of the growers. When a man is opposed one does not win his good will and it may turn out that the person looking out for the interests of the people is the most unpopular man on the board. The other directors might then think it in the interests of harmony to remove him. He declared he would not be elected by the growers, but he would be elected by the packers. He said that he would be elected by the packers. He said that he would be elected by the packers. He said that he would be elected by the packers.

CONSTITUTION, AND BY-LAWS.

Mr. Kearney then explained the work of the committee of fifteen that drew up a constitution and by-laws for re-incorporation under the Act of March 27th, 1928. The name is to remain, "The California Raisin Growers' Association," and the term of the incorporation is for a period of fifty years. The purpose is set forth in the usual manner and include everything for successful operation on the business of handling raisins and to fit the objects of the association. The number of directors originally agreed upon was five, but Mr. Kearney stated that he would move to increase the number to seven. The amount which each member is to pay on admission is \$3, and the interest and right of each shall always remain equal.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE SUGGESTION OF

increasing the number of directors to seven, Mr. Kearney stated that an executive committee of four would be sufficient to attend to the regular business of the association and the members of that committee should be paid salaries on the basis of the amount of the association. The compensation should be such as to attract capable men.

Secretary Root was then called upon

to read the constitution and by-laws, but at the suggestion of a grower he gave way to Director Sayre, who has a strong, clear voice. He read the constitution and by-laws, after which they were taken up serially. Mr. Wylie, who was one of the active forces in the opposition, objected to the election of the president by the growers, but as he was ahead of the procession, that matter was left to be thrashed out later. The amendment to increase the board of directors to seven was adopted, and no further change was made in the constitution.

BY-LAWS CONSIDERED.

The by-laws were then taken up article by article, and the opposition was not so strong. The preliminary skirmishing was important only as an evidence of the strength of the opposition in the try-outs, as their chief object was to defeat the proposition to elect the president and the vice-president by popular vote.

THE TWO FORCES CAME TOGETHER ON

article three of the by-laws, a clause of which provided for the removal of any of the directors by two-thirds of the vote. Mr. Kearney thought that the reading of the clause in question was an error in typewriting, but Mr. Martin was to his feet and declared excitedly that the committee meant just what it had said—two-thirds of the vote. He explained that it would be impossible to get all the growers present at a meeting and it would be difficult to get all to agree on the matter before then. Hence he thought two-thirds of the vote was the only way to remove any director.

Mr. Kearney vigorously opposed the

idea. He did not think that less than a majority should have the power to impeach a director who had been elected by popular vote. In other words, it would take less votes to discharge a man than it took to elect him.

Mr. Martin retorted that under the

rule requiring two-thirds of all the members, it would require more votes to elect a director than it did to elect him. "If it takes two-thirds of the members of this association to displace a director, it simply means that whoever is elected stays in," he declared. Mr. Wylie, vehemently.

Mr. Kearney suggested changing it

to one-half of all the members. Chairman Layman offered as a substitute to leave the matter to a majority vote. A sharp tiff followed between the chair and Mr. Martin. The latter declared that he would not submit to "rag law."

Mr. Layman retorted that his sub-

stitute was in the light of Mr. Martin's contention, and he did not see where the speaker had any cause for complaint. Even the chairman was warming up.

The matter was finally put to a vote

and Mr. Layman's substitute was carried. It was hard to tell which side won by a viva voce vote, but upon a rising vote the substitute was carried by an easy majority.

The next matter that happened in the

way of a surprise was a motion by Director Wylie to pass Article IV for the time being, as it was drafted upon the assumption that the president and the vice-president would be elected by the growers, upon the election of which the board should be chosen by the board. The motion was seconded by Mr. Martin and carried. The contest was to come up squarely in the afternoon, and it was now past six o'clock on an early spring day.

BROUGHT TO A HEAD.

In the afternoon the matter was brought to an issue by a motion of Mr. Wylie that the president and the vice-president be elected by the growers. The motion was seconded by Mr. Martin. Mr. Wylie said he saw no good reason for changing the regular method of electing directors. He said that the directors should be elected by the growers, and that the packers should be elected by the packers. He said that the packers should be elected by the packers. He said that the packers should be elected by the packers.

TURNING BACK THE TIDE.

From the applause the meeting seemed to be going this way, when Mr. Kearney arose to turn back the tide. He was acting solely for the success of the association. He was not seeking to perpetuate his own position, but was working solely for the welfare of the association, whose success meant millions of dollars to the community and whose failure meant a corresponding loss. He declared that the growers were now dealing with a subject greater than any individual, or the sum of individuals, could handle. He might be gained by any one by serving the board. He returned to political trickery and jabs to gain control of the board, but explained that his remarks were not intended to be personal. He urged the choice of men in whom business men had confidence. He spoke of the fact that the packers had not agreed to a deadlock on the fixing of prices.

UNPOPULARITY EXPLAINED.

Continuing he said that matters continually came up before the board that were not in the interest of the growers. When a man is opposed one does not win his good will and it may turn out that the person looking out for the interests of the people is the most unpopular man on the board. The other directors might then think it in the interests of harmony to remove him. He declared he would not be elected by the growers, but he would be elected by the packers. He said that he would be elected by the packers. He said that he would be elected by the packers.

CONSTITUTION, AND BY-LAWS.

Mr. Kearney then explained the work of the committee of fifteen that drew up a constitution and by-laws for re-incorporation under the Act of March 27th, 1928. The name is to remain, "The California Raisin Growers' Association," and the term of the incorporation is for a period of fifty years. The purpose is set forth in the usual manner and include everything for successful operation on the business of handling raisins and to fit the objects of the association. The number of directors originally agreed upon was five, but Mr. Kearney stated that he would move to increase the number to seven. The amount which each member is to pay on admission is \$3, and the interest and right of each shall always remain equal.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE SUGGESTION OF

increasing the number of directors to seven, Mr. Kearney stated that an executive committee of four would be sufficient to attend to the regular business of the association and the members of that committee should be paid salaries on the basis of the amount of the association. The compensation should be such as to attract capable men.

Secretary Root was then called upon

to read the constitution and by-laws, but at the suggestion of a grower he gave way to Director Sayre, who has a strong, clear voice. He read the constitution and by-laws, after which they were taken up serially. Mr. Wylie, who was one of the active forces in the opposition, objected to the election of the president by the growers, but as he was ahead of the procession, that matter was left to be thrashed out later. The amendment to increase the board of directors to seven was adopted, and no further change was made in the constitution.

BY-LAWS CONSIDERED.

The by-laws were then taken up article by article, and the opposition was not so strong. The preliminary skirmishing was important only as an evidence of the strength of the opposition in the try-outs, as their chief object was to defeat the proposition to elect the president and the vice-president by popular vote.

THE TWO FORCES CAME TOGETHER ON

article three of the by-laws, a clause of which provided for the removal of any of the directors by two-thirds of the vote. Mr. Kearney thought that the reading of the clause in question was an error in typewriting, but Mr. Martin was to his feet and declared excitedly that the committee meant just what it had said—two-thirds of the vote. He explained that it would be impossible to get all the growers present at a meeting and it would be difficult to get all to agree on the matter before then. Hence he thought two-thirds of the vote was the only way to remove any director.

Mr. Kearney vigorously opposed the

idea. He did not think that less than a majority should have the power to impeach a director who had been elected by popular vote. In other words, it would take less votes to discharge a man than it took to elect him.

Mr. Martin retorted that under the

rule requiring two-thirds of all the members, it would require more votes to elect a director than it did to elect him. "If it takes two-thirds of the members of this association to displace a director, it simply means that whoever is elected stays in," he declared. Mr. Wylie, vehemently.

Mr. Kearney suggested changing it

to one-half of all the members. Chairman Layman offered as a substitute to leave the matter to a majority vote. A sharp tiff followed between the chair and Mr. Martin. The latter declared that he would not submit to "rag law."

Mr. Layman retorted that his sub-

stitute was in the light of Mr. Martin's contention, and he did not see where the speaker had any cause for complaint. Even the chairman was warming up.

The matter was finally put to a vote

and Mr. Layman's substitute was carried. It was hard to tell which side won by a viva voce vote, but upon a rising vote the substitute was carried by an easy majority.

The next matter that happened in the

way of a surprise was a motion by Director Wylie to pass Article IV for the time being, as it was drafted upon the assumption that the president and the vice-president would be elected by the growers, upon the election of which the board should be chosen by the board. The motion was seconded by Mr. Martin and carried. The contest was to come up squarely in the afternoon, and it was now past six o'clock on an early spring day.

BROUGHT TO A HEAD.

In the afternoon the matter was brought to an issue by a motion of Mr. Wylie that the president and the vice-president be elected by the growers. The motion was seconded by Mr. Martin. Mr. Wylie said he saw no good reason for changing the regular method of electing directors. He said that the directors should be elected by the growers, and that the packers should be elected by the packers. He said that the packers should be elected by the packers. He said that the packers should be elected by the packers.

TURNING BACK THE TIDE.

From the applause the meeting seemed to be going this way, when Mr. Kearney arose to turn back the tide. He was acting solely for the success of the association. He was not seeking to perpetuate his own position, but was working solely for the welfare of the association, whose success meant millions of dollars to the community and whose failure meant a corresponding loss. He declared that the growers were now dealing with a subject greater than any individual, or the sum of individuals, could handle. He might be gained by any one by serving the board. He returned to political trickery and jabs to gain control of the board, but explained that his remarks were not intended to be personal. He urged the choice of men in whom business men had confidence. He spoke of the fact that the packers had not agreed to a deadlock on the fixing of prices.

UNPOPULARITY EXPLAINED.

Continuing he said that matters continually came up before the board that were not in the interest of the growers. When a man is opposed one does not win his good will and it may turn out that the person looking out for the interests of the people is the most unpopular man on the board. The other directors might then think it in the interests of harmony to remove him. He declared he would not be elected by the growers, but he would be elected by the packers. He said that he would be elected by the packers. He said that he would be elected by the packers.

CONSTITUTION, AND BY-LAWS.

Mr. Kearney then explained the work of the committee of fifteen that drew up a constitution and by-laws for re-incorporation under the Act of March 27th, 1928. The name is to remain, "The California Raisin Growers' Association," and the term of the incorporation is for a period of fifty years. The purpose is set forth in the usual manner and include everything for successful operation on the business of handling raisins and to fit the objects of the association. The number of directors originally agreed upon was five, but Mr. Kearney stated that he would move to increase the number to seven. The amount which each member is to pay on admission is \$3, and the interest and right of each shall always remain equal.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE SUGGESTION OF

increasing the number of directors to seven, Mr. Kearney stated that an executive committee of four would be sufficient to attend to the regular business of the association and the members of that committee should be paid salaries on the basis of the amount of the association. The compensation should be such as to attract capable men.

Secretary Root was then called upon

to read the constitution and by-laws, but at the suggestion of a grower he gave way to Director Sayre, who has a strong, clear voice. He read the constitution and by-laws, after which they were taken up serially. Mr. Wylie, who was one of the active forces in the opposition, objected to the election of the president by the growers, but as he was ahead of the procession, that matter was left to be thrashed out later. The amendment to increase the board of directors to seven was adopted, and no further change was made in the constitution.

BY-LAWS CONSIDERED.

The by-laws were then taken up article by article, and the opposition was not so strong. The preliminary skirmishing was important only as an evidence of the strength of the opposition in the try-outs, as their chief object was to defeat the proposition to elect the president and the vice-president by popular vote.

THE TWO FORCES CAME TOGETHER ON

article three of the by-laws, a clause of which provided for the removal of any of the directors by two-thirds of the vote. Mr. Kearney thought that the reading of the clause in question was an error in typewriting, but Mr. Martin was to his feet and declared excitedly that the committee meant just what it had said—two-thirds of the vote. He explained that it would be impossible to get all the growers present at a meeting and it would be difficult to get all to agree on the matter before then. Hence he thought two-thirds of the vote was the only way to remove any director.

Mr. Kearney vigorously opposed the

idea. He did not think that less than a majority should have the power to impeach a director who had been elected by popular vote. In other words, it would take less votes to discharge a man than it took to elect him.

Mr. Martin retorted that under the

rule requiring two-thirds of all the members, it would require more votes to elect a director than it did to elect him. "If it takes two-thirds of the members of this association to displace a director, it simply means that whoever is elected stays in," he declared. Mr. Wylie, vehemently.

Mr. Kearney suggested changing it

to one-half of all the members. Chairman Layman offered as a substitute to leave the matter to a majority vote. A sharp tiff followed between the chair and Mr. Martin. The latter declared that he would not submit to "rag law."

Mr. Layman retorted that his sub-

stitute was in the light of Mr. Martin's contention, and he did not see where the speaker had any cause for complaint. Even the chairman was warming up.

The matter was finally put to a vote

and Mr. Layman's substitute was carried. It was hard to tell which side won by a viva voce vote, but upon a rising vote the substitute was carried by an easy majority.

The next matter that happened in the

way of a surprise was a motion by Director Wylie to pass Article IV for the time being, as it was drafted upon the assumption that the president and the vice-president would be elected by the growers, upon the election of which the board should be chosen by the board. The motion was seconded by Mr. Martin and carried. The contest was to come up squarely in the afternoon, and it was now past six o'clock on an early spring day.

BROUGHT TO A HEAD.

In the afternoon the matter was brought to an issue by a motion of Mr. Wylie that the president and the vice-president be elected by the growers. The motion was seconded by Mr. Martin. Mr. Wylie said he saw no good reason for changing the regular method of electing directors. He said that the directors should be elected by the growers, and that the packers should be elected by the packers. He said that the packers should be elected by the packers. He said that the packers should be elected by the packers.

TURNING BACK THE TIDE.

From the applause the meeting seemed to be going this way, when Mr. Kearney arose to turn back the tide. He was acting solely for the success of the association. He was not seeking to perpetuate his own position, but was working solely for the welfare of the association, whose success meant millions of dollars to the community and whose failure meant a corresponding loss. He declared that the growers were now dealing with a subject greater than any individual, or the sum of individuals, could handle. He might be gained by any one by serving the board. He returned to political trickery and jabs to gain control of the board, but explained that his remarks were not intended to be personal. He urged the choice of men in whom business men had confidence. He spoke of the fact that the packers had not agreed to a deadlock on the fixing of prices.

UNPOPULARITY EXPLAINED.

Continuing he said that matters continually came up before the board that were not in the interest of the growers. When a man is opposed one does not win his good will and it may turn out that the person looking out for the interests of the people is the most unpopular man on the board. The other directors might then think it in the interests of harmony to remove him. He declared he would not be elected by the growers, but he would be elected by the packers. He said that he would be elected by the packers. He said that he would be elected by the packers.

CONSTITUTION, AND BY-LAWS.

Mr. Kearney then explained the work of the committee of fifteen that drew up a constitution and by-laws for re-incorporation under the Act of March 27th, 1928. The name is to remain, "The California Raisin Growers' Association," and the term of the incorporation is for a period of fifty years. The purpose is set forth in the usual manner and include everything for successful operation on the business of handling raisins and to fit the objects of the association. The number of directors originally agreed upon was five, but Mr. Kearney stated that he would move to increase the number to seven. The amount which each member is to pay on admission is \$3, and the interest and right of each shall always remain equal.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE SUGGESTION OF

increasing the number of directors to seven, Mr. Kearney stated that an executive committee of four would be sufficient to attend to the regular business of the association and the members of that committee should be paid salaries on the basis of the amount of the association. The compensation should be such as to attract capable men.

Secretary Root was then called upon

to read the constitution and by-laws, but at the suggestion of a grower he gave way to Director Sayre, who has a strong, clear voice. He read the constitution and by-laws, after which they were taken up serially. Mr. Wylie, who was one of the active forces in the opposition, objected to the election of the president by the growers, but as he was ahead of the procession, that matter was left to be thrashed out later. The amendment to increase the board of directors to seven was adopted, and no further change was made in the constitution.

BY-LAWS CONSIDERED.

The by-laws were then taken up article by article, and the opposition was not so strong. The preliminary skirmishing was important only as an evidence of the strength of the opposition in the try-outs, as their chief object was to defeat the proposition to elect the president and the vice-president by popular vote.

THE TWO FORCES CAME TOGETHER ON

article three of the by-laws, a clause of which provided for the removal of any of the directors by two-thirds of the vote. Mr. Kearney thought that the reading of the clause in question was an error in typewriting, but Mr. Martin was to his feet and declared excitedly that the committee meant just what it had said—two-thirds of the vote. He explained that it would be impossible to get all the growers present at a meeting and it would be difficult to get all to agree on the matter before then. Hence he thought two-thirds of the vote was the only way to remove any director.

Mr. Kearney vigorously opposed the

idea. He did not think that less than a majority should have the power to impeach a director who had been elected by popular vote. In other words, it would take less votes to discharge a man than it took to elect him.

Mr. Martin retorted that under the

rule requiring two-thirds of all the members, it would require more votes to elect a director than it did to elect him. "If it takes two-thirds of the members of this association to displace a director, it simply means that whoever is elected stays in," he declared. Mr. Wylie, vehemently.

Mr. Kearney suggested changing it

to one-half of all the members. Chairman Layman offered as a substitute to leave the matter to a majority vote. A sharp tiff followed between the chair and Mr. Martin. The latter declared that he would not submit to "rag law."

Mr. Layman retorted that his sub-

stitute was in the light of Mr. Martin's contention, and he did not see where the speaker had any cause for complaint. Even the chairman was warming up.

The matter was finally put to a vote

and Mr. Layman's substitute was carried. It was hard to tell which side won by a viva voce vote, but upon a rising vote the substitute was carried by an easy majority.

The next matter that happened in the

way of a surprise was a motion by Director Wylie to pass Article IV for the time being, as it was drafted upon the assumption that the president and the vice-president would be elected by the growers, upon the election of which the board should be chosen by the board. The motion was seconded by Mr. Martin and carried. The contest was to come up squarely in the afternoon, and it was now past six o'clock on an early spring day.

BROUGHT TO A HEAD.

In the afternoon the matter was brought to an issue by a motion of Mr. Wylie that the president and the vice-president be elected by the growers. The motion was seconded by Mr. Martin. Mr. Wylie said he saw no good reason for changing the regular method of electing directors. He said that the directors should be elected by the growers, and that the packers should be elected by the packers. He said that the packers should be elected by the packers. He said that the packers should be elected by the packers.

TURNING BACK THE TIDE.

From the applause the meeting seemed to be going this way, when Mr. Kearney arose to turn back the tide. He was acting solely for the success of the association. He was not seeking to perpetuate his own position, but was working solely for the welfare of the association, whose success meant millions of dollars to the community and whose failure meant a corresponding loss. He declared that the growers were now dealing with a subject greater than any individual, or the sum of individuals, could handle. He might be gained by any one by serving the board. He returned to political trickery and jabs to gain control of the board, but explained that his remarks were not intended to be personal. He urged the choice of men in whom business men had confidence. He spoke of the fact that the packers had not agreed to a deadlock on the fixing of prices.

UNPOPULARITY EXPLAINED.

Continuing he said that matters continually came up before the board that were not in the interest of the growers. When a man is opposed one does not win his good will and it may turn out that the person looking out for the interests of the people is the most unpopular man on the board. The other directors might then think it in the interests of harmony to remove him. He declared he would not be elected by the growers, but he would be elected by the packers. He said that he would be elected by the packers. He said that he would be elected by the packers.

CONSTITUTION, AND BY-LAWS.

Mr. Kearney then explained the work of the committee of fifteen that drew up a constitution and by-laws for re-incorporation under the Act of March 27th, 1928. The name is to remain, "The California Raisin Growers' Association," and the term of the incorporation is for a period of fifty years. The purpose is set forth in the usual manner and include everything for successful operation on the business of handling raisins and to fit the objects of the association. The number of directors originally agreed upon was five, but Mr. Kearney stated that he would move to increase the number to seven. The amount which each member is to pay on admission is \$3, and the interest and right of each shall always remain equal.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE SUGGESTION OF

increasing the number of directors to seven, Mr. Kearney stated that an executive committee of four would be sufficient to attend to the regular business of the association and the members of that committee should be paid salaries on the basis of the amount of the association. The compensation should be such as to attract capable men.

Secretary Root was then called upon

to read the constitution and by-laws, but at the suggestion of a grower he gave way to Director Sayre, who has a strong, clear voice. He read the constitution and by-laws, after which they were taken up serially. Mr. Wylie, who was one of the active forces in the opposition, objected to the election of the president by the growers, but as he was ahead of the procession, that matter was left to be thrashed out later. The amendment to increase the board of directors to seven was adopted, and no further change was made in the constitution.

BY-LAWS CONSIDERED.

The by-laws were then taken up article by article, and the opposition was not so strong. The preliminary skirmishing was important only as an evidence of the strength of the opposition in the try-outs, as their chief object was to defeat the proposition to elect the president and the vice-president by popular vote.

THE TWO FORCES CAME TOGETHER ON

article three of the by-laws, a clause of which provided for the removal of any of the directors by two-thirds of the vote. Mr. Kearney thought that the reading of the clause in question was an error in typewriting, but Mr. Martin was to his feet and declared excitedly that the committee meant just what it had said—two-thirds of the vote. He explained that it would be impossible to get all the growers present at a meeting and it would be difficult to get all to agree on the matter before then. Hence he thought two-thirds of the vote was the only way to remove any director.

Mr. Kearney vigorously opposed the

idea. He did not think that less than a majority should have the power to impeach a director who had been elected by popular vote. In other words, it would take less votes to discharge a man than it took to elect him.

Mr. Martin retorted that under the

rule requiring two-thirds of all the members, it would require more votes to elect a director than it did to elect him. "If it takes two-thirds of the members of this association to displace a director, it simply means that whoever is elected stays in," he declared. Mr. Wylie, vehemently.

Mr. Kearney suggested changing it

to one-half of all the members. Chairman Layman offered as a substitute to leave the matter to a majority vote. A sharp tiff followed between the chair and Mr. Martin. The latter declared that he would not submit to "rag law."

Mr. Layman retorted that his sub-